





THE FARM.

THE DAIRY.

How to Make Good Butter—Butter-making at the Cheshire Dairy Institute, England.

First see that the cows are properly cared for. It is impossible to make good butter from the milk of cows compelled to drink impure, stagnant water, and eat weeds and mouldy hay and straw.

Give them salt twice a week. Milk regularly and quickly, removing the milk from stable or milking lot as soon as milked.

Strain through two strainers, one of thin muslin or cheese cloth over the wire one. If a milk pail with a strainer is used, cut a piece of cheese cloth large enough to tie over the tin that comes out around the wire strainer, and a piece of tape around the edge to fasten it on. If a separate strainer is used, have a rim or band made large enough to fit over the bottom rim, and thus hold the cloth in place.

Use a piece of fine muslin, and keep everything else away from it. If kept in a milk house, have cheese cloth tucked inside the screens to catch any dust that could pass through the wires; change and wash the cloth several times.

If a cellar is used to keep milk in, have it well ventilated, and keep open vessels filled with lime in it to absorb moisture and prevent mould.

Use cream raised in water, well glazed jars are the best to keep milk in, providing they are high and narrow, and the water is kept as high on the outside as the milk on the inside.

Use milk kept on the bottom of a cellar, or any place where the cooling process begins at the bottom, and the milk is kept in shallow crocks or pans is best, because they have more surface in contact with the cool air.

Use muslin covers, as they let the moisture arising from a warm milk escape, instead of forming into drops on the milk and butter. These may be kept in place by rubber bands, or may be fastened over the top of the jar, and the milk kept in a "sack" into the milk. If wooden covers are used, they should be kept dry, and they do not absorb moisture so hard.

Time is not good, as it sometimes gives the milk a taste of turpentine, and the butter a weather.

Cream rises best at a temperature of from 55° to 65°, and should be kept at this temperature after skimming until it is properly raised. If the milk is kept at a lower temperature, it will not rise so well, and the butter will be less sweet.

Use cream raised in water, well glazed jars are the best to keep milk in, providing they are high and narrow, and the water is kept as high on the outside as the milk on the inside.

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cows is their yearly product. Another way a milk cow is milked is by a delectable nutrition during these times when they are in the best of health, and the milk is less and poorer feed will do them, and to the cow while bearing her calf is fed a little more than when she is dry.

Either of these extremes is a nuisance to the farmer, and it is better to keep the milk cow in the best of health, and the milk is less and poorer feed will do them, and to the cow while bearing her calf is fed a little more than when she is dry.

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gradually from milk as the other food is increased. It will not be checked at all in its growth. As the milk is diminished only a little, the calf will grow as fast as the milk is increased. It will not be checked at all in its growth. As the milk is diminished only a little, the calf will grow as fast as the milk is increased.

One Secret of Good Wheat Yields. The best yields of wheat I remember to have seen here were on three adjoining farms in this town, two of them fields of seven acres each, one of three acres. The two largest fields were well watered, and the third was a sandy, gravelly soil.

Good Results—Brooding with a Stove. The manufacturers of incubators and the advocates of the artificial method of hatching eggs, say a writer in one of our foreign exchanges, lay down as the requisites of the successful employment of this method the following principles:

1. Heat of about 95° Fahrenheit. 2. Proper ventilation. 3. Turnip of the eggs. 4. Sufficient moisture.

In theory there has never been any difficulty about artificial incubation, but it has not been found so easy to practice. The past few years, however, have developed several very good incubators, by the use of which satisfactory results have been obtained.

Numbered with the better class of self-regulating incubators is a machine in which the water in a tank placed over the eggs is heated by a small stove, which is connected with the incubator by a pipe.

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THE WHEAT FIELD. One Secret of Good Wheat Yields. The best yields of wheat I remember to have seen here were on three adjoining farms in this town, two of them fields of seven acres each, one of three acres.

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small choin stick around her just forward of her bag. By the way, the veterinary inspector of the county, Mr. J. H. Smith, reports that two men are now suffering, apparently from malignant pustule, contracted by touching an animal that had died from malignant anthrax.

THE FENCE. A Fence for Fifty Cents Per Rod. Plough a furrow, and let it lie as it falls. Plough another, and throw it upon and beyond the first. Go two or more rods in the ditch, and shovel out the loose earth, and throw it upon the first.

THE HORSE THAT WINS THE RACE. If you ever go to race I think that you'll agree in the following philosophy, which occurred to me: Some races are slow, and others make the pace.

THE RATION. Ration for Various Purposes. I would like to see a ration for feeding animals. I have three kinds of rations, milk cows and young animals. I have timothy and clover hay, cornstalks (cut and steamed), ground oats, linseed meal, and a mixture of the three.

THE APPIARY. Reasonable Hints on Bees. The honey season is over; the flowers are faded, and their sweet perfume no longer wafts in the breeze.

THE BROOM. How to Raise Broom Corn—Want for Warm Weather Before You Plant. Now is the time to procure seed and prepare for planting. There are quite a number of different kinds of broom corn, and almost any kind of which will do, plump seed of a light or golden color being preferred.

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TWO FESTIVALS.

It was a festival day in that beautiful town of Florence, where the streets were crowded with people, and the air was filled with the sound of music and the fragrance of flowers.

ENCOURAGING TO BACHELORS. Many Society Girls Willing to Bachelors Life with Love in a Cottage. (Reckless City.)

Jack's Mind Didn't Need Curing. "What's that?" inquired little Jack Plane, his playmate.

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at his baffled pursuers with evident satisfaction. One hunter found another boat in the river, and the latter, who was a mile away, was a mile away.

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# DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS, WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY.

ARE INTERESTED IN  
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT:

# THE POLITICAL HISTORY

OF THE UNITED STATES,  
For Young and Old.

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The Weekly Globe

WILL BEGIN TO PUBLISH

"The Young Folks' History  
of American Politics."

IT WILL APPEAR

EVERY WEEK DURING 1888.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE will spare no labor or expense to make this series of articles a perfect manual of American political history for young and old readers and students. To this end it has invited a large number of eminent writers, all specially qualified for this unique literary work, to assist. The full list of those who will contribute one or more articles to the series cannot be given now, because replies from several well-known authors are still expected. The list when completed will certainly present as brilliant an array of literary talent as was ever secured by an American newspaper for the entertainment and edification of its readers. Following is the inevitable list: THE WEEKLY GLOBE has got the best that is to be had.

Already we are able to tell our readers that the Young Folks' Political History of the United States will embrace articles from the pens of the following-named men and women of letters:

George Alfred Townsend, who will tell our boys and girls all about the two terms of President Washington, and what happened in them;

James Parton, the historian, who will write the story of President Jefferson's two administrations;

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, from whom they will learn about Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists;

Hon. John D. Long, who will tell them all that is worth knowing about President John Adams and his administration;

Hon. George B. Loring, who will write for them the story of the Harrison and Tyler administrations, and recall for them the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too";

Hon. William L. Russell (Mayor of Cambridge), who will instruct them about President Polk and the events of his administration;

Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who will tell them much they ought to know about the South and her people, and the great progress they have made since the close of the great civil war in 1865;

Joseph Howard, Jr., THE GLOBE's popular New York special correspondent, who will recall the big events of Abraham Lincoln's term in his always vivid and sparkling way;

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the well-known reformer and labor statistics authority, who will show the wonderful facts about emigration and how they have shaped the growth of the United States; and

Hon. George S. Boutwell, who has undertaken to write the story of the administration of President Grant's two administrations, in which period of our political history statesmen bore a prominent part;

Mr. George M. Towle, the well-known historian, who will tell them about President Andrew Johnson and his memorable administration;

Mrs. Lucy Stone, from whose pen they will learn the story of the American woman, and of their movement to gain political equality with men;

State boys and girls of grammar school age pick up the newspapers and begin to read. Very soon they come across such phrases as "the Monroe doctrine," "the Missouri compromise," "the nullification movement," "the Dred Scott decision," "the fugitive slave law," "the State's rights doctrine," "the Walker tariff," "the log cabin campaign," and a hundred others, which to older readers are quite intelligible, but to them are only confusing and almost meaningless.

Why should that be? The only reason is that their minds are more bright and receptive than they will ever be again, and while their memories are capable of taking hold of facts with a strong and lasting grip, what these phrases stand for THE WEEKLY GLOBE's series of historical papers will put them up in an easy, practical course of reading, written in a style that will not bore them, on all these points.

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Nickel Case.

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handsome, but is constructed upon dif-

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# Boston Weekly Globe.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1888.

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PROTECTION FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMERS.

A few days ago a number of the leading agriculturists of Essex county came together, following the trend of economic thought at the present time, discussed the question, "Which is the better for farmers, protection or free trade?"

Free trade is not the language of revenue officers, for it is not what they mean; but in the loose speech of the day it may be allowed to stand as an argumentative offset to protection, which is the designation of a system which does not protect.

There was no great unanimity of sentiment exhibited. Protection views and non-protection views were expressed. Just men ought to forgive the farmers, if any body, for a yearning after a percentage of the bounty wrung from the taxpayers, inasmuch as they have tasted less of the sweet and more of the bitter of high protection than any other class, except the laborers, of this country.

It is proper to ask, however, what the agricultural interest of New England expects from high protection; what it has received from the system in the past and in what way an increased quantity of the tariff stimulant would benefit it. The agricultural industry was much more flourishing in New England 30 years ago than it is today. The dairy interest was better, the production of wool and mutton brought larger returns, and considering the cost of labor and the expense of living the prices of crops were higher. During the fourteen years when the tariff on wool was the highest that interest was depressed to a degree unapproached during any other equal period in its history.

We export wheat and corn, beef and apples. What would a high import tax do for them? The great West does most of the business, it is true; but we cannot protect New England against Illinois and Kansas, any more than we can protect Pennsylvania against Alabama, or Ohio against Texas. The ruinous competition from which the farmers of this section suffer is not a foreign but a domestic competition. We cannot meet it on its own ground. We must try something else.

One gentleman at the farmers' meeting took the lead of the others in offering definite resolutions, which were passed without much opposition. One was that Congress be petitioned to remove the duty on sugar, and cover the loss to the South on planters by a bounty. The other asked Congress to place a 40 per cent. tariff "on all vegetables possible of production in this country; also on poultry, eggs and beef feathers." There are a great many vegetables possible of production in this country that could not be produced at a profit under any circumstances. We should still be obliged to import them, or, if the tariff should prove prohibitive, forego their use.

But still more impracticable is the proposition to bring the poultry business under theegis of protection. That is one of the few branches of farming that, under intelligent management, still remains profitable, notwithstanding the fact that eggs are free and are imported by the million from Germany, Denmark and other countries. A conspicuous instance of what can be made of it is furnished in a note from Massachusetts. A young man was dissatisfied with the returns of a large milk business which his father had built up, and declared his intention of seeking his fortune in the West. His father proposed to him if he would remain at home to shift from milk to poultry, and see what could be done in that line. The proposition was accepted, and the result has been that not a manufacturing company in New England receives so sure and large an annual return from the capital invested as do the proprietors of this poultry farm. Another man in another part of the State, doing business on a smaller scale, considers twelve good hens equal to one good cow. But foreign markets cannot compete with our fresh milk as easily as they can with our fresh and un-taxed eggs.

The poultry and egg market is capable of indefinite expansion. Those who conduct the business properly and study the markets carefully need no tariff to give them satisfactory results. Protection will not and cannot help them. The lessons of experience and the suggestions of common sense are all against it.

The problem is one involving local conditions, and if the farmers of New England would acquaint themselves with the nature and bearing of these conditions and meet the obstacles that actually oppose them, with their own strength and intelligence, they would make much more rapid progress than by trying to enlist those artificial aids which have proved such delusive helpers in the past.

NERVOUSNESS.

The little thread like cords or nerves that are spread through our bodies, and like the veins of leaves, branch out from one central column—the "backbone"—are not half understood nor treated half well enough by the busy people of the world.

They are the telegraph wires that click out our most exquisite joy and our most execrable pains. By the development or non-development of their powers we have the artist or the laborer, the greater the acuteness and the finer their texture the more likely are they to become "unstrung" or weakened, and that common ill, "nervous prostration," to ensue; or, worse yet, insanity.

These maladies are more likely to occur among highly sensitive (nervely-developed) people than among those of less delicate perceptiveness, because nervous people, feeling within themselves the desire to accomplish greater things, to get nearer to their high ideals, work steadily on, overtaxing these slender little wires, till suddenly they loosen and cause nervous debility, or else snap and consign their "operator" to the madhouse. How careful, then, should one be to keep these wonderful nerves in the best possible condition, and to heed the first symptoms of over-pressure or over-exertion.

First, one must learn to master them. An officer of one of our largest asylums for the insane makes a statement like this: "Two-thirds of our inmates have come here through giving way to their feelings."

Control irritability and hysteria. They are warnings that the nerves are being taxed beyond their strength. Go out in the open air as often as possible. Live plainly

and temperately, and dress sensibly, with due regard to the changes of this queer climate of ours. Cultivate the acquaintance of "jolly people," and "cut" those "particular friends" (we all have them) who, while they have been of making you feel, after you have been an hour in their company, as though gritting your teeth, smashing a few panes of glass, knocking down the first person who comes near you and similar feats, would give you an immense amount of satisfaction. Get nine hours of sleep if you can, even though you are told that it is "enough for a fool." Give away a quarter now and then. Avoid joining any company of musical people banded together for organized social edification. Don't try to write poetry unless the thing "comes natural." If, after all, you are troubled with nervousness, you're in an incurable case; but take our word for it, you won't be.

A word about nervous children. Never scold them or "make fun" of them. They suffer enough without your threats or sarcasm. Pretend not to see their awkwardness when in company nor their grimaces when alone. A case was reported the other day of a boy of 10 years who, on being vexed, and often without any apparent provocation, will clench his hands and make the most frightful contortions of the muscles of his face and head till his poor mother fears he is idiotic. By no means. He is the brightest boy in his class at school, fond of reading and of natural history, and he is of a highly nervous temperament, and has not been taught to control the little wires, so to speak, on which he is strung. This is no single case. There are thousands of children who give way to their nerves in similar fashion. Talk to them about these curious little fellows that should be their servants, not their masters. Never whip them. The man or woman who whips a nervous child is on a level with brutes that have no reason. Encourage them. Help them. Be patient with them. They are the making of our future successful men and women, for they will work hard at whatever they undertake. Brace up your own nerves first, and then be indulgent towards the capers of your over-nervous children.

CORPORATION AND PEOPLE.

There were once two political brothers who fell into a terrible and fatal mis-understanding. The situation becoming more and more critical each was asked to state his creed, so that perchance there might be some way of reconciliation. Said the one: I am for the Confederacy, as against the United States. I am for my State as against the Confederacy. I am for my county, as against the State. I am for my town, as against the county. I am for my street as against the town. I am for my side of the street as against the opposite.

I am for my house, as against the other houses in the block. I am for myself, the individual, as against the family. The other began at the opposite end of the pyramid and stated his creed as follows: I am for the whole family, as against my individual will. I am for the whole block, as against my house.

I am for the whole street, as against my side of it. I am for the town, as against the street. I am for the county, as against the town. I am for my State, as against the county. I am for the nation, as against the State. I am for the Union, above all things.

Between these two political needs there could be no reconciliation, and the two brothers grappled each other in the most terrific struggle of modern times. The nation was saved.

The principle would seem to have been forever settled in this country that the collectivity is superior to the individuals, great and small, that compose it. The nation has eminent domain over the State, where the solidarity of the people is involved. By natural inference, then, the people have the right of eminent domain, as against corporations whose arbitrary conduct threatens the lives and fortunes of great bodies of the population. Here are the Reading and Lackawanna corporations, who practically control the whole coal trade of Pennsylvania. The 250,000 tons of anthracite that are used annually each day are necessary to the very lives of thousands of people. It lies within the power of these corporations to put out the fires of a million families at a time when, should the mercury go down to zero over a large area of the country, untold suffering would result, and doubtless hundreds of lives be sacrificed.

And what is it all about? Simply that a corporation whose vast powers are fundamentally a gratuity from the State, refuses to put itself into such relations with its employees as to involve a concession that the latter are competent parties to meet in arbitration. In order that this arbitrary whim of superiority shall triumph intact factories and industrial establishments can be stopped, thousands of workmen who had nothing to do with the row can be turned into the streets, business disarranged, and in an extremely hundreds of innocent people can be forced to freeze to death because the coal supply is cut off.

It would doubtless require much pressure to so exasperate the people that the government would be called upon to protect the lives of the people and secure to them their ordinary pursuit of happiness against the arbitrary abuse of vested rights. It is to be hoped that such a strain will never be brought upon the traditions of American democracy. But it does seem that corporations who play loose with the people touching a necessity of life in mid-winter are engaged in a reckless fooling with Uncle Sam, which may possibly some day force the old man to his trumps.

Why not be reasonable?

PERILS OF THE MEXICAN MISSION.

The administration seems to be having a hard time with the Mexican mission. A number of distinguished gentlemen desire it, but the requirements of the position are very exceptional and no ordinary man need apply.

The past three years are strewn with the wrecks of American diplomats who went to Mexico full of high hopes, and shortly returned sadder and wiser men. There is the intractable Jackson, the late invalid Manning, the indelicate Porch, the convulsive Snowdon. All of them had sad experiences. All of them suffered either from Mexican diplomacy, Mexican malice or Mexican meanness.

The man for the Mexican mission must be as wise as the serpent and as gentle as the dove. He must be impervious to the peculiar kind of malaria they sell at the Mexican capital for six times a glass. He must have either a sole-leather stomach or else the moral courage to eschew mesal

at all. He must be able to stand the office of attorney general in Wyoming Territory should be abolished. In two years that office has drawn \$2,000 salary, and has not had a single case. Inasmuch as about the only crime in Wyoming is cattle-stealing, the people have a way of elevating cattle-thieves without resorting to law, the attorney general might as well go.

NEW YORK HERALD: Congress has gone on for years piling upon laws and duties upon the duties of the tariff commission, and the American laborer and maker the more blessed of his kind, and yet strikes and discontent increase yearly. It was a wise statesman who said that the true way to reform evils was by the repeal of old and not the enactment of new laws.

A Chesham paper thinks the office of attorney general in Wyoming Territory should be abolished. In two years that office has drawn \$2,000 salary, and has not had a single case. Inasmuch as about the only crime in Wyoming is cattle-stealing, the people have a way of elevating cattle-thieves without resorting to law, the attorney general might as well go.

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altogether. Frankly, we know of no such man.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The national conventions to nominate the presidential candidates of the two great parties are only five months away. There now seems little possibility that any other man than GROVER CLEVELAND will make any showing at all in the Democratic convention. He is undoubtedly the choice of the party at large, and his name is a tower of strength with the "floating vote" that almost invariably decides presidential elections. And death has greatly simplified the problem as far as the Democrats are concerned. Excepting the President, hardly a single formidable candidate of former years remains.

The Republicans have not such plain sailing before them. The hold which Mr. BLAINE has upon the rank and file of his party is perhaps even greater than that of Mr. CLEVELAND upon his; but while the nomination of CLEVELAND would be prudent, that of BLAINE would be hazardous. Mr. BLAINE is no stronger than he was in 1884, but Mr. CLEVELAND is. Then the Democratic leader was comparatively unknown; now he has behind him the record of an able, clean, prudent and conscientious administration. The people now know him better and trust him more implicitly. Mr. BLAINE, on the other hand, has not added in the least to his reputation as a statesman, nor are the defects in his personal character and political record less grave than they were five years ago. He too showed a politician not to see that, under the circumstances, for using seditious language, but he prevented its service by attacking himself. He has a long time to defend his record, but he has not the strength of his strongholds. The police are in pursuit.

Notes of Interest from Many Points in Europe.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The Galway correspondent of the Evening Telegraph sends the following to his paper: Last evening Wilfrid Blunt was deprived of his overcoat by the prison officials. Thereupon flinging his prison garb aside he demanded his own suit, and on being refused to receive a written declaration, but advised that the prisoner be removed to another room, that he overcoat be restored, and that he be supplied with writing material.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 12.—The Mexican Central train was robbed Tuesday night arrived at El Paso yesterday. The robbery occurred at Mapula, 240 miles south of El Paso and 14 miles north of Chihuahua. Mapula is a small station without a telegraph office. The robbers were six in number. It is believed that none were Mexicans. Trainmen and passengers took one or more injuries. The trainmen were shot several times, but the trainmen were not seriously injured. The trainmen were shot several times, but the trainmen were not seriously injured.

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